The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 11.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

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Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
German given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the Mengel House." April 28, 1865-t

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April6,1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR
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Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec3:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. K. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

WASHINGTON HOTEL
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra apl19:1y.

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READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, HATS & CAPS,
AT COST.
dec'm ... BENJ. BUSSER.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER

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BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

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ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

THE FATAL ARROW.

BY ALICE CARY.

My father had a fair-haired harvester:—
I gleaned behind him in the barley land;
And there he put a red rose in my hand:
O cruel, killing leaves those rose leaves were!

He sung to me a little lovelorn lay,
Learned of some bird; and while his sickle swept
Athwart the shining stalks, my heart kept
Beating the tune up with him all the way.

One time we rested by a limpid stream,
O'er which the loose-tongued willows whispered low;
Ah blessed hour! so long and long ago,
It cometh back upon me like a dream.

And there he told me, blushing soft—ah me!—
Of one that he could love,—so young, so fair,
Like mine the color of her eyes and hair;
O foolish heart! I thought that I was she!

Full flowed his manly beard; his eyes so brown
Made sweet confession with their tender look;
A thousand times I kissed him in the brook,
Across the flowers,—with bashful eyelids down.

And even yet I cannot hear the stir
Of willows by a water but I stop,
And down the warm waves all their length I drop
My empty arms, to find my harvester.

In all his speech there was no word to mend;
Whate'er he said, or right or wrong, was best,
Until at last an *arrow* pierced my breast,
Tipt with a fatal point,—he called me *friend!*

Still next my heart the fading rose I wore,
But all so sad; full well I knew, God wot,
That I had been in love and he had not,
And in the barley-field I gleaned no more.
—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Miscellaneous.

HOLMES AND LOWELL.

A recent number of Cassell's Magazine contains a fine article on "American Humorists and Satirists," from which we select a few passages on Holmes and Lowell, which shows an appreciation of the genius of these leading humorists of America:

"In many respects very different men, Holmes and Lowell re-semble each other in the exuberance and the refinement of their humor. Both are men of the highest scholastic culture; both have that invaluable gift—a keen appreciation of character, especially its humorous side, and a marvellous ability in portraying it; both are philosophers, as well as poets and humorists; both shine in conversation, and, unlike Goldsmith are as sparkling and brilliant at table, or in the social circle, as in the pages of the Atlantic; both are in the very prime of life, in the full vigor alike of body and intellect, when the harvest of the mind is richest and most plentiful. . . .

"The publication of the Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table was an event in American literature. No work, perhaps since Irving's Sketch Book had so clearly proved the refinement and maturity in literature of which America was capable. . . . The author's impetuous humor fairly gallops, developing more and more in succeeding passages, until its richness and quaintness almost exhaust the reader. Its plan and style are just the, vehicles to convey Holmes's peculiar vein. He is one of those writers who seemingly write with perfect ease; whose thoughts seem to well up as fast as he can gather them, and to pour themselves, almost spontaneously, and with the happiest garb of words, upon the pages before him.

"One beauty of the Autocrat consists in its entire independence of method and continuity. The writer rambles hither and thither, with no apparent connection between his themes, discoursing now gravely, now gayly, now funnily, now naively, now teaching great moral or physical truths, anon lashing, with good humored vigor the short comings of society, then bursting into beautiful verses, now painting a gorgeous descriptive picture—passing, indeed, from one subject to another with the same ease and not unnatural abruptness which characterizes breakfast-table conversation. Throughout there runs a genial, gentle current, which irresistably attracts one to the author's identity. His wit is never harsh or cynical. There is a pleasant vanity which, far from repelling, draws out from the reader a yet more distinct sympathy; while on every page, there is ample evidence how full of sentiment, tenderness, and imagination—warm, broad, and prolific—the writer is. There are exquisite little glimpses of character peeping out suddenly now and then, of the boarders about the breakfast table; and there is enough sentiment to draw the inattentive reader unconsciously on into the more sober parts wherein, before he knows it, he is wrapt in superb description, or receiving rules for guidance in every-day life. . .

"Holmes at the age of fifty nine, is a little active man, with large, bright eyes, a perpetual, smile upon his round, jovial face, a Yankee briskness in every movement, a cheerful word always on his lips, a witty sally ready for all occasions—it would be hard to find a more attractive companion or warmer friend. Above the snobbishness and singularity of pretentious genius, he is quite accessible, and receives the curious and admiring stranger with the same bright affability which he displays everywhere and always. . . .

"To James Russell Lowell, however, belongs the rank of the prince of American humorists. It is sufficient to prove his right to that title to say that to him literature owes the Biglow Papers. If you would have a portrayal of the rustic Yankee character—the genuine Jonathan from the country, young and old; the typical country and prosperous, newspaper reading, politics discussing, rustic-philosophical farmer, in all the eccentricity, dry wit, quaint thoughts and expressions, strong native shrewdness, and entirely original modes of looking at a subject—read, and re-read, and heartily laugh at the effusions of the immortal Biglow. You feel even while reading this thoroughly 'up country' vernacular, that it is, nevertheless, the production of a scholar, a philosopher, and a humorist of the highest refinement. Coarseness and gross exaggeration are wholly wanting. . . . Under the homely, humorous garb of rustic expression—in itself marvellously true to nature and illustrative of Yankee character—politics and philosophy are discussed, and opinions forcibly sustained or bitterly satirized. . . .

"As Professor of Literature in Harvard University, Lowell is renowned for the richness of language and humor of the lectures which it is his task to deliver to the senior class. All the characteristics of the elegant scholar and the keen satirist appear in these discourses. . . . He is a keen lover of letters, and has for them a pure intellectual affection. He is especially familiar with English literature, and with the great French, German, and Italian authors. He is a master of correct, elegant, and forcible English, and seems to be equally at home in prose and verse. . .

"Like Dr. Holmes, Professor Lowell is in the prime of vigorous and active manhood, and has preserved the buoyancy and enthusiasm of his youth, alike in his person and in his mental energies."

THE MOOSE IN MAINE.

We find the following account of the moose from that excellent agricultural and farming journal, the *Maine Farmer*, published at Augusta, which we are sure will be read with interest:

This noble animal is an inhabitant of this State, but its native location is much more extensive than is generally supposed. North of 49 degrees they are found across the entire continent, being very numerous in the Northern Rocky Mountains. Maine, New-Brunswick and Lower Canada are among its favorite places of abode. They are the largest of the deer tribe. Few persons in Maine realize what a noble animal ranges our forests, some of which vie almost with the horse in size. Like all the deer family they are ruminating animals, and in summer when their hair is short and glossy, they appear very handsome; though their head has a heavy look which is disfigured by a clumsy upper lip, approaching in appearance that of the horse. They are exceedingly timid. We saw one partially tamed several years since, and though he had been kept for months in a stable with a horse, yet when taken into the street he seemed terribly frightened as he saw a horse walking through the streets.—Hence the moose-hunter finds it necessary to approach them against the wind. The breaking of a twig will arouse them. In winter the hair is long and coarse, within which is a fine, thick coat of wool. An old moose has a long, bushy tuft under the jaws.

The most remarkable object of attention in the moose is his huge antlers, which seem to be a great inconvenience to the progress of the animal among trees, but he turns them back upon his shoulders and trots along with a stately gait and with great speed among the trees. They never gallop nor leap, but practice a long trot.

Hunters think much of moose meat. The steak is usually coarse, though when in good condition it is quite juicy. The nose and tongue are considered great delicacies. The Indians who lived in the vicinity of the whites considered it a most desirable present to their white neighbors when they could bring in a nose and tongue of a moose.

The age of the moose is generally reckoned by the number of points on his horns, some of which have as many as twenty-three, which indicate their age in years. Their antlers weigh, sometimes as high as seventy-pounds. They shed these every year, usually commencing in December. It is astonishing with what rapidity these antlers will grow.

In the winter season they retire to the more mountainous region, where they are said to "yard." An abundance of hard wood trees furnish them with food, and they do not leave their yard unless disturbed, so long as food is abundant.

Moose hunting when the snow is deep and covered with crust is very exciting. When started from their yard, the male goes first, and the others follow in his tracks so exactly that a stranger would suppose there was only one moose. It is said that they sometimes in their flight go through other yards, when they all fall in and travel in single file. Its speed is so great that an Indian has pursued one three hundred miles before overtaking him. Generally if hotly pursued and not overtaken the first day, they lay down after running a short distance and are so stiff the next day that they are easily brought to bay by small dogs.

Various attempts have been made to domesticate them. They have been harnessed into a sleigh and driven with great speed, but there are times when they are perfectly unmanageable.—Their timid nature forbids their general use.

The destruction of moose and deer in this State has been most wanton within a few years. A law is needed forbidding their slaughter for ten or fifteen years, when they would again rapidly increase.

BANANAS.

Any one who recollects the importance assigned by the late Mr. Buckle to bananas, as an element of the food of many will read with interest the following extract we clip from a letter to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, from Brazil:

The most wonderful production of this and all tropical countries, in my estimation, is the banana and its synonym, the plantain. We have half a dozen varieties, each with peculiar flavor and qualities. Some grow only eight or ten feet high, others twenty. The stalks are from six to twelve inches thick, but almost as soft and succulent as celery. Each of them bears a bunch of bananas, and only one, when it is cut down with a stroke of the spade to secure the fruit and give place to other stalks; and so they grow and ripen perpetually all the year round. A great traveler has calculated that the plaintain on one acre of ground, will produce as much food as one hundred and thirty-three acres of wheat, or forty-four of potatoes. This food is the principal reliance of the poor and a luxury for all. It is good raw, roasted, baked and indeed in every form: and is equally relished by all domesticated fowls and animals which devour fruit, leaves, stalks and all with great avidity. It requires but a single planting for a lifetime; putting in the ground a single sprout from the banana patches at a distance of twenty or thirty feet from each other, and on ground that is always calculated to spare for the purpose, because it is impossible to extirpate the root. The one stock gives more—springing out from the sides in the ground perpetually, and in a few years covering the intervening spaces, till the whole surface becomes a forest of fruit and foliage; with scarcely room to pass through the cool overhanging arches. A banana or a banana patch is a beautiful sight, with the stalks and their produce in all stages of perfection the broad leaves waving in the breeze and fanning in lazy repose, while the bodies of the trees bend under their luscious burdens and would often break down with the weight except from the neighboring support. There are a hundred or two of bananas on a bunch like grapes, and the bunches are generally as much as a stout man can carry. They should always be cut as soon as the fruit is matured—but while the skin is yet green—and hung up in the shade to turn yellow, which improves the flavor. It takes about a year for stalks and fruit to mature from the first planting, but then there is never any more trouble with the crop—scarcely any hoeing or working; no culture—only "slay and eat." Certainly it is the greatest boon ever bestowed on the indolent tropics. A native swinging in his hammock, with a bunch of ripe bananas hanging in reach on the one side and a smouldering fire on the other, by which he may light his little cigar without getting up, is a most perfect picture of contentment.

SAVED BY A COMPASS AND A FIREFLY.

In Mr. Parton's very interesting account of the "Invention of the Compass," in *Our Young Folks* for February, is the following curious story told him by a Lake Champlain boatman:

"He said he had been a prisoner for eleven months in Andersonville during the late war, and when he heard that General Sherman was at Atlanta, about two hundred and forty miles distant, he and his comrades determined to try and escape, and make their way thither. One of them had an old fashioned watch with a compass in the back of it; and by this they expected to direct their course, which was nearly northwest. But, as they expected to travel only by night, they resolved not to start until they could get a box of matches, so as to be able to strike a light now and then, to look at their compass. They delayed their departure for six weeks, trying to get a box of matches, for the purchase of which they gave one of their negro friends their last five dollar bill. He could not buy a box of matches for five dollars, nor for any other number of dollars, and so at last they made up their minds to start without them.

"Assisted by their black friend, they got away one afternoon, and lay hidden until late in the evening, when they started at a great pace through the woods, and came about midnight to a road which seemed to go, as nearly as they could guess, exactly northwest. *Seemed*, I say; but it might not, and, if it did not, it would lead them to capture and death. The night was not very dark, but the stars were hidden by clouds; else the friendly North Star would have guided them upon their way. Anxious as they were to get on, they stood for several minutes comparing recollections, and debated the great question upon which their lives depended. But, the more they talked it over, the more uncertain they became; and now they bitterly regretted their impatience in coming away without matches.

"There were a great number of fire flies flying about. A lucky thought occurred to one of them,—the boatman who told us the story. He caught a firefly, and taking it between his thumb and finger, held it over his compass. Imagine their joy to find that the insect gave them plenty of light for their purpose; and imagine their still greater joy to discover that the road led straight to the Union army. Eight nights of travel brought them safely to it."

Admirable invention! I often wonder that a thing so valuable can be so small, simple, and cheap. It is nothing but a needle, a pivot, and a card, which you can buy for half a dollar, and carry in your pocket, or dangle at the end of a watch chain. Yet, small and trifling as it is, a ship's company that should find themselve in the middle of the Ocean without a compass would consider it a great favor to be allowed to buy one for many thousand dollars.

"NO ROOM FOR LOAFERS."

These words recently met our eyes as we passed a workshop. "No room for loafers." Sure enough, there is no room for loafers anywhere in this working world. They are not wanted in the busy workshop, nor in the editor's sanctum; they are a nuisance in the country store, spitting and spewing about the stove, and at the post office and street corners, are in everybody's way. They are forever out of place—except when in the almshouse or jail. A dead weight upon society, they are a hindrance and a bore. They form no part of nature's plan; it abhors them, as it does a vacuum. While all the world is going forward, they are standing still, or rather gliding imperceptibly backward into seedy vagabondism. A loafer soon grows rusty. It is only use which keeps our faculties bright, and the idle man gets dull, stupid, stolid and muddy headed.

Yet some of these fellows seem to think very well of themselves. You will see them strutting along the sunny side of the Street, lounging at the corners, or hanging about the doors of the hotels, with fine clothes upon their backs, and a well satisfied smirk upon their vacant countenances. The poor creatures look upon a poor working man as a being of an inferior order! No doubt the drones affect to despise the busy bee, until they are driven from the hive to starve, while the workers feast upon the honey. A loafer setting himself above the man who labors with his hands! Why, he is as far beneath him as, in the order of creation, the sloth is beneath the common horse. A young mechanic, in his working dress, and with his tools in his hands, is every way a more agreeable object than the best dressed loafer in existance. There is always room for *him*. He is never out of place, for he is keeping step with the movement of the universe. He has an aim, a purpose, and he stands for something. His faculties are trained to use, and he is of value to the world for what he can do. The skilled workman is to the idle man what the manufactured article is to to the raw material. He has an additional value above that of mere manhood.

A NEW Orleans jury declared a man to have come to his death by "an unknown cart." About on a par with this is the Philadelphia verdict respecting a man who had been crushed to death in a mill, when the jury remarked. "No blame can be attached to the machinery."

MONO LAKE—AN UNRIPPLED SEA.

Mono Lake lies ten miles southwest of the dividing line between California and Nevada, and is about fourteen miles long and nine wide. It has never been sounded, but a trial said to have been made with a line of three hundred feet failed to reach bottom. By chemical analysis a gallon of the water, weighing eight pounds, was found to contain 1,200 grains of solid matter, consisting principally of chloride of sodium, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, borax and silica.

These substances render the water so acid and nauseating that it is unfit for drinking or even bathing. Leather immersed in it is soon destroyed by its corrosive properties, and no animal, not even a fish or frog, can exist in the water for more than a short time. The only thing able to live within or upon the waters of this lake is a species of fly, which, springing from larvæ bred in its bosom after an ephemeral life, dies, and, collecting on the surface, is drifted to the shore, where the remains collect in vast quantities, and are fed upon by the ducks or gathered by the Indians, with whom they are a staple article of food.

Nestling under the eastern water-shed of the Sierra, Mono lake receives several considerable tributaries; and although destitute of any outlet, such is the aridity of the atmosphere that it is always kept at nearly a uniform level by the process of evaporation. So dense and sluggish is the water rendered through supersaturation with various salts and other foreign matter that only the strongest winds raise a ripple on its surface. As the Sierra in this neighborhood reaches nearly its greatest altitude, the scenery about Mono Lake is varied and majestic, some parts of it being at the same time marked by a most cheerless and desolate aspect.

The bitter and fatal waters of this lake render it literally a dead sea, and all its surroundings—wild, gloomy and forbidding—are suggestive of sterility and death. The decomposing action of the water is shown by its effect upon the bodies of a company of Indians, twenty or thirty in number, who, while seeking to escape from pursuers, took refuge in the lake, where they were shot by their enemies, who left them in the water. In the course of a few weeks not a vestige of their bodies was to be seen, even the bones having been decomposed by this powerful solvent. Mineral curiosities abound in the neighborhood of Mono Lake, among which are numberless depositions in the shape of tiny pine trees.

ENGLISH WOMEN AT HOME.

A writer in the last number of Harper's *Monthly* gives a picture of home life among the English working people that is not grateful to American notions of women's work:

"The inferior position of English women is first apparent to a foreigner in a variety of little details. Returning from an early morning ride, he notices the cottages of the working people by the roadside. The women are up and about, making fires, carrying the coals, opening the house, while the men are still snoring soundly. I should like to see an American husband wait for his wife, or an American son for his mother, to perform these maternal functions. If he were not speedily bewigged by his own better half, a more serious punishment would be adjudged him by a vigilance committee of neighboring house-wives. Of breakfast is being prepared, and you notice the women buttering the bread so as to save their lords and masters the slightest unnecessary exertion. An American husband might eat dry bread forever if he were unwilling to butter it himself. Then you catch sight of a woman on her knees lacing or unlacing a man's boots. So menial a service would scandalize the best American wives. If an Englishman wants a pipe, it is the woman who fills it and hands him a light; if his pot need replenishing, it is the woman who procures and pours out the ale; if there be an errand to be done, it is the woman who trots off while the man loafs or rests at home. In short, English women belonging to what are called the lower classes are evidently the servants of the men, while in America the men are as evidently the servants of the woman, only the latter service, being that of the stronger to the weaker, never seems like servitude, even in the humblest families; but takes the nobler form of politeness, solicitude and duty.

ASSASSINATION BY AIR-GUNS.

The numerous instances of finding men prone upon the most public streets of the Eastern cities, injured, as by a bullet, although neither the victim nor any other person had heard the discharge of any firearm, so far as could be ascertained, has caused the suggestion to be made that air-guns have been brought into requisition. According to the authorities, this is a weapon "resembling a musket, for the purpose of discharging missiles by means of compressed air. It consists of lock stock, barrel and ramrod. The stock is made hollow, and provided with proper cocks for filling it with compressed air by means of a force pump. Each lock is nothing but a valve which lets in the barrel a portion of the air compressed in the stock, when the trigger is pulled. The gun is loaded with wadding and ball, in the ordinary way, and the air suddenly introduced from the stock propels it with a velocity proportional to the square root of the degree of the compression of the air."

By this weapon a person may be killed at a distance of sixty or eighty yards. Later improvements give it a propelling force almost equal to the old-fashioned musket. Its chief advantage to criminals is its noiseless discharge. The victim may be singled out in a crowd by a person standing concealed in an upper window, and if the aim is accurate, perforated by a bullet, without any chances of detection, excepting those indicated by angles and direction. Indeed, the body might fall in such a manner as to indicate conditions entirely different from those which are real. Whether or not this theory is correct, it is evident that the ingenuity of crime keeps pace with the most approved detective methods.

A REPORTER recently lost a first class item by want of forethought, according to a Boston paper. A young man attempted to jump from a train of cars which was approaching that city, and the Knight of the Pencil, with an eye to business, imprudently requested his name, age, occupation and residence, for an obituary item. The young man concluded not to jump.

DO NOT SWALLOW GRAPE SEED.—Grape seeds, cherry pits and the like are insoluble in any and all the juices used in the process of digestion; they must therefore pass from the body in the same state in which they are swallowed. In their passage along the alimentary canal they cannot but induce more or less irritation, and if the digestive organs are at all weak they must of necessity cause great disturbance; being hard, almost like little stones, they scrape along over the delicate mucous membrane which lines the stomach and bowles, and frequently lodge in the coils of the intestines, or become imbedded in the delicate lining, and causes ulcerations and tumefactions of the bowels, which may result in death. A friend just tells me of a young man who, having eaten a quantity of grapes, became ill, suffered intensely, was unable to get relief from any source, and finally died. An examination disclosed a large quantity of cherry pits imbedded in the bowles, together with about a half a pint of grape seeds, which had completed the work of death.—*Mrs. D. Miller.*

EDUCATE YOURSELF.—The New York *Sun* is urging workingmen to cultivate the intellect, and become as intelligent and well informed as any other members of society. "It is surprising (says the editor) how much may be obtained by devoting a few hours each day to study, during a series of years. Gibbon produced his great work rather by the regularity than the protracted nature of his daily studies. Franklin became the wisest and one of the best read of his cotemporaries in the midst of incessant labor. And if the workman, with his healthful mind so well prepared for the reception of knowledge, will give two hours each day to careful study, he may, in a few years, surpass in general information the great majority of college graduates, who so often obtain a diploma without deserving it, or who have laid aside their learning the moment they left their preceptors. He may elevate his own intellect by coming into communion with the eminent intellects of the past."

TO CURE A COLD.—The following is from Hall's Journal of Health: "The moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do three things: First, eat nothing; second, go to bed, cover up, in a warm room; third, drink as much cold water as he can, or as he wants, or as much herb tea as he can, and in three cases out of four he will be well in thirty-six hours. To neglect a cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences is to place himself beyond cure, until the cough has run its course of about a fortnight. Warmth and abstinence are safe, certain cures, when applied early. Warmth keeps the pores of the skin open and relieves it of the surplus which oppressed it, while abstinence cuts off the supply of material for phlegm, which, would otherwise be coughed up.

THE wickedest woman in Kankake, Ill., became such a nuisance that the Common Council voted her a new dress, $60 and her fare, if she would marry and emigrate. She agreed, and this was the ceremony, as performed by a police Justice:—"Jim, you do agree to take Molly, and live with her, and go to Cheyenne with her, and stay with her, regardless of law and consequences?" "Yes." "Molly, you do agree to take Jim, and live with him, and go to Cheyenne with him, and stay with him regardless of law and consequences?" "Yes." "Then I give you these two railroad tickets, and order you to stay there until the Vigilance Committee doth hang you both. Amen."

THE amount of blood in an adult is nearly 30 pounds, or full one fifth of the entire weight. The heart is six inches in length and four inches in diameter, and beats 70 times per minute, 4200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day, 36,772,000 times per year 2,565,440,000 in threescore and ten, and at each beat two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it, one hundred and seventy five ounces per minute, six hundred and fifty-six pounds per hour, seven and three fourths tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart every three minutes.

A NEWLY inducted policeman spotted a richly dressed lady in a dry goods store, on suspicion of shop-lifting. "You are my prisoner,' he said, laying his hand on her shoulder. "What do you mean?' demanded the insulted lady. "What's that you've got on your back—stolen goods?" "Heaven! I never was so insulted. No, sir, it is not stolen goods." "I mean no offense, madam but my duty compels me to examine it." "Sir—villain—that's my—my Grecian bend!"

SHORT dresses are good things for the shoemakers and bad for the doctors. The ladies buy and wear better shoes, and the doctors report a noticeable decline in diseases among women coming from cold, damp feet. When long garments prevailed, women were very careless in this respect, often wearing thin and broken shoes, and this, together with the dampness always clinging to their long skirts, brought on illness, which not unfrequently terminated fatally.

SELF help is the best help in the world; when once a man applies to it he will not readily apply to any other help. A workman if he devotes himself to the special duty of making his home happy, and of improving his condition, will soon raise himself above what demagogues call the oppressed classes.

WHEN a man says he received a blessing under a sermon, I begin to inquire who this man is who speaks of the help he has received. The Roman people proved the effect they received under a sermon of Antony when they flew to avenge the death of Cæsar.—*Rutherford.*

HE SEES, AND I SEE.—A boy fills his pipe, and he sees only the tobacco; but I see going into that pipe brains, books, time, health, money, prospects. The pipe is filled at last, and a light is struck; and things which are priceless are carelessly puffed away in smoke.

THE latest case of absence of mind is that of a gentleman whom an acquaintance found marking his paper collars with indelible ink. The visitor made no remark until the job was finished, when he inquired in a sepulchral voice, "But will they wash?" This woke up the dreamer to worldly things.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

ITEMS.

THE amount of the United States bonds held by citizens of Lubeck, mostly men of small means, is so large that one banking house in that city receives, every six months, upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of United States coupons.

SOME idea of the magnitude of the American Cattle Trade may be derived from the following facts, gleaned from the Report of the Department of Agriculture for January:

Beeves received in New York. 293.101.
Beeves received in Chicago, 108.537.
Beeves received in St. Louis, 40,000.
Beeves received in Boston, 118,000.
Total consumption in four cities, 559,638.

THE net pubic debt was reduced nearly eleven millions last month. Deducting the railway bonds, the total was $2,491,399,904.38. Making the same deduction from the preceding report, the net reduction, including those bonds from both months, was nearly thirteen millions of dollars, or about two millions in excess of the month's issue of bonds to those corporations.

THE annual report of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital conveys some interesting information. The statistics show that of 1,456 insane males, 471 are farmers, 401 laborers, 23 blacksmiths, 35 carpenters, 43 merchants, 16 physicians, and 7 printers. Of women, 535 were housewives, 54 daughters of farmers, 90 domestics and 254 no occupation, the whole number being 1,073.

THE sprouts of the potato contain an alkaloid termed by chemists *solanine*, which is very poisonous if taken into the system. This does not exist in the tubers, unless they are exposed to the light and air, which sometimes occurs from the accidental removal of the earth in cultivation. A potato that shows a blackish-green tint on one side should never be cooked for the table or fed to stock.

THE counterfeit swindlers are now located in Illinois. They send a note to their victim, inclosing a genuine twenty-five cent piece of postal currency as a "sample" and offer to sell the same at counterfeiter's prices. The victim tries it at a bank, and finds it a sure thing and safe. He sends on $10 to $30 for four times the amount in counterfeits. That is the last he hears of the matter.

LUXEMBOURG, it was decided by the London Conference of 1867, should belong neither to France nor Prussia, but no provision was made to enforce the decree. The fortifications also were to be demolished by the inhabitants, but the rate of progress of the work was not prescribed. The inhabitants, however, it is stated, have appropriated the sum of $7.50 per week to carry on the demolition of the fortresses, and it is calculated that it will take about two thousand years to complete the leveling of the walls.

TANNING.—It has been discovered recently in France that oak wood is almost as well adapted for the tanning of hides as the bark, and that almost any kind will answer the purpose. The principal point to be attended to is to make use of wood cut when it is full of sap, as thereby the greatest amount of tannin is secured. The wood may be used without the bark, or wood and bark may be ground up together and applied in the usual method.

WOLFE, Ophthalmic Surgeon for the royal infirmatory, Scotland, reports curing several cases of cancer by applying caustic arrows, which he inserted in deep, broad punctures into the diseased part. As many as five arrows were used at one time. This acid destroyed the vitality of the morbid growth in three days, when it came away. The wound should be treated by water dressings. He reports that this treatment gave no pain, which, if true is a most remarkable circumstance.

THE population of Boston is estimated at two hundred and forty thousand. Of this number one-third are Catholics, who have ample church accommodations. There are one hundred and twenty places of religious worship for the non-Catholics, who number one hundred and sixty thousand. Of these thirty-two are free churches, scattered throughout the city and divided among the leading denominations. Of the eighty-eight other Boston churches, not more than one in ten is ever crowded at the regular services,

INDIANA.—It is reported that crime prevails to an extraordinary extent in Indiana, in consequence of the failure of the authorities to enforce the laws. Twenty-one murders in ten days in a State with a population of a million and a half is asserted to be something frightful, and the condition of affairs exceeds that of any of the Southern States—even Texas itself. In ten of these cases only were the murderers arrested; in five others they were known to the authorities, but escaped, and in six cases the assassins are not known.

A SINGULAR instance of the absurdities of charitable bequests is furnished in London, where some hundred years ago some good old soul left a house and garden in the city as a perpetual maintenance for three poor women and a cat. The property is now worth £40,000 a year. Three poor women and their cat—friends of the trustees—are maintained; and the rest of the income, £39,650 per annum, is expended in salaries on uncles, aunts, cousins, appointed as secretaries, treasurers, chaplains, visitors, etc., who see to the proper distribution of alms, catechise the old women and stroke the cat.

PETROLEUM is now used in London in vulcanizing India rubber, as it is capable of dissolving chloride of sulphur as readily as bi sulphide of carbon. Ordinary petroleum must, however, be completely deprived of its water, by means of the addition of ten per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid, and the two shaken rapidly together. The acid then settles and the petroleum is to be poured off into a very dry receiver, and caustic lime added to the petroleum, as well as some oxide of magnese, and distilled. The India

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Since the introduction of a bill in the Legislature to abolish the death penalty, in Pennsylvania our cotemporaries speaking for the people, are earnestly advocating its passage. It is a significant fact that in proportion to population, Maine has forty per cent. less crime than Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut, and fifty per cent. less than Canada; yet in these States and in Canada the death penalty is still inflicted, while under the laws of Maine there have been only two executions for half a century. In Rhode Island, where hanging is abolished, there have been no murders for twelve years. The Governors of Michigan and Wisconsin testify that there has been no increase of crime since the abolition of capital punishment. If these statements are correct, and they can easily be verified, Mr. Rogers' bill ought to be adopted. Commenting on the late quadruple execution at Princess Anne, the *Tribune* pertinently says: "The most frightful private murders abounded in France just after the guillotine had made life cheap and the death penalty too common to be impressive. Perhaps they may discover the rationale of this in Maryland, if they go on there hanging four or five men at a time." Judicial murder is one of the inconsistencies of a people claiming to be civilized and Christianized. States must abolish the death penalty if they desire to advance their population in good, and the people, who want protection in life, must put an end to murder by authority of law.—*State Guard.*

We beg leave to say that for ourselves we are not only not advocating the passage of this bill, but that we are decidedly opposed to the abolition of the death penalty. Even the high authority of the *Tribune* above quoted is not sufficient to change our opinion; on the contrary we believe that the very first clause of the Guard's quotation from the *Tribune* contains one of the strongest arguments against its own position. The reign of the guillotine was a period of war, rebellion and revolution when there was no legal accountability for the taking of human life. When large numbers of men, as in time of war and rebellion, have become accustomed to scenes of bloodshed and human slaughter, is the very time that men are least likely to care for human life, and, as in this case, these are the times that are followed by murders and a recklessness in regard to the lives of men. It is from the very fact that men have become used to taking life without suffering the penalty of the law that these murders prevail. It is the absence of the dread responsibility, that the death penalty imposes that leads to these seasons when bloodshed and murder run riot over the land. The same causes have been at work in our own county during the rebellion and we are now reaping, all over the country, the bitter fruits, that have always been the result of great wars, when for a season life has been taken without fear of the death penalty. We firmly believe that the riot, bloodshed and murder that are now so prevalent all over the country are the legitimate and inevitable fruits, not of the enforcement, but of the suspension, for a season, of the death penalty. The remedy is not in its abolition but in the rigid enforcement, of it. When the men, who have learned murder in the bloody and irresponsible work of war, shall once more be firmly confronted with their own inexorable doom as fixed by our present laws for the crime of murder, they will learn again to respect the lives of their fellow men. We are heartily tired of this sickly, sentimental cant about the cruelty of the death penalty. It comes from a school of visionary, mock philanthropists that strives to ignore the facts of history and the experience of all ages and nations. It makes a mockery of human life and would set the husband to preaching sickly sentiment to the red-handed murderer who was cutting the throats of his wife and children, instead of striking him to the earth with the most convenient weapon. It would sap the very foundations of society and place us under the rule of robbers, cutthroats and assassins. It would place virtue at a discount and reward crime, elevate murderers and consign the peaceable and virtuous to ignominious graves. It would inaugurate a reign of anarchy and loose the very floodgates of Pandemonium itself. Let us have, not the repeal but, the rigid enforcement of the death penalty. No other remedy can so speedily and effectually stop the present reckless destruction of human life.

THE CHINAMEN ARE COMING.—The first instalment of Chinamen East of the Rocky Mountains is just announced. A Colony is about to locate in West Tennessee, there to undertake the culture of the tea plant. The question "what shall we do with the Chinamen" will soon present itself for practical solution. How to dispose of these heathen in our social economy constitutes an important and difficult question. How will they affect our civilization? Can we convert them to Christianity? Can we safely assimilate them unless so converted? How are our Courts of Justice to deal with a race who have no regard for the sanctity of an oath, the very foundation of our whole judicial system? The problem seems likely to be a knotty one, yet it must soon be met and disposed of. This once satisfactorily solved and the chinamen, with his tractability and industry will become an important element of our population. Here is a fine field for the churches. Instead of sending missionaries to the heathen at great expense, the heathen seem likely to come to them now and at their own expense. If the churches can succeed in their conversion the whole problem will be solved.

GEN. SHERIDAN.—The Democratic press is endeavoring to create ill feeling against President Grant among the friends of Gen. Thomas, by falsely asserting that Gen. Sheridan was promoted *over* him. The fact is in appointing Gen. Sheridan to the rank of Lieutenant General, President Grant did not "jump" Thomas at all, as Sheridan ranks him five weeks in the date of his commission. Had Thomas been appointed it would have been a "jump" over Sheridan; but as it is all is on the square—no military rule or etiquette has been violated—and the whole country (except a few Democratic grumblers who want to raise, a disturbance of some kind) is not only satisfied but highly gratified at Sheridan's promotion. The appointment could not have been conferred on a more deserving officer, or one who will more ably and faithfully discharge its duties. —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

CABINET CHANGES.—The resignations of Stewart and Washburne, necessitated the appointment of too new cabinet appointments. Hamilton Fish of New York has been appointed Secretary of State and G. S. Boutwell of Massachusetts Secretary of the Treasury. They have both been confirmed. The new appointments are highly commended everywhere and have increased the general feeling of confidence in the new Administration.

OHIO contemplates having the Declaration of Independence and Constitution introduced into all the reading books in her schools.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Increased Republican Majority!

The New Hampshire State election on Tuesday the 9th inst., resulted in a splendid victory and an increased Republican majority. Last year the majority was about 2500; the majority at the recent election will be in the neighborhood of 4000. The Granite State gave the first gun in the brilliant campaign of last year that culminated in the election of Grant; we hail her increased majority now as the harbinger of a new succession of Republican victories for the present year.

ANNEXATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Gentlemen from Nova Scotia represent that the people of that colony are about to ask England for a release of all political connection; they will at the same time send a delegation to Washington to ascertain upon what terms they can be received as a state in the American Union. The feeling in the colony in favor of the measure is intense and widespread. The subject is advocated by the leading newspapers in the Colony, and by pamphlets prepared and published in Halifax, and extensively circulated over the province. A prominent gentleman in Washington has commenced the preparation of a pamphlet on the subject, in which he proposes to show that very great good will result to both countries by the annexation, not only of Nova Scotia, but of all the Maritime Provinces.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Pa., March. 13, 1869.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The excitement incident to the inauguration of the new order of things at Washington has reached Harrisburg, and persons seeking appointments are industriously circulating petitions among the members of the Legislature for signatures. The importunities of this class of persons it is hard to resist, especially when a simple signing of the name is the only favor asked, and the consequence is that nearly every Republican applicant receives the signatures of the most of the Legislature belonging to that party. Petitions of this character can, therefore have, but little weight, and the time spent in getting them up is about the same as thrown away.

DEATH WARRANTS.

The Governor has signed the death warrants for the execution of George S. Twitchell for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill and Gen. Eaton for the murder of Timothy Heenan. The time fixed for carrying out the death sentence is the 8th of April. Some few weeks since the celebrated pugilist John C. Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," one of the numerous husbands of the late Adah Isaacs Menken, was here to intercede with Governor Geary and endeavor to get a commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life in the case of Eaton. He was however unsuccessful in his efforts to procure a modification of the sentence of this man proved guilty of the murder of Heenan's brother. Soon after Eaton's counsel obtained an interview with Governor Geary and got a respite of the sentence upon the representation that he was now able to prove that Eaton did not fire the fatal shot. There however seemed to be no reason for a longer delay, and the Governor therefore signed the death warrant on Monday, the execution to take place in the yard of the Moyamesying prison of Philadelphia at the time indicated.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT.

On Monday evening Governor Geary transmitted to the Legislature a certified copy of the Amendment proposed to be made to the Constitution of the United States allowing persons to vote and hold office without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Upon its reception Mr. Lowry immediately introduced into the Senate a joint resolution to ratify the same. The resolution was reported to the Senate from the committee on Federal relations on Wednesday morning, accompanied with a majority and a minority report. The majority report favored ratification, and the report of the minority opposed it. At a special session held in the evening the amendment was extendedly discussed by the Democratic Senators who were, replied to by Senator Lowry. At a few minutes before eleven o'clock the vote was taken on agreeing to the resolution. The result was 18 ayes to 15 nays, a full and strict party vote. On Tuesday the resolution came up on third reading for a final vote. There was an animated discussion of several hours, the speeches being mostly from the Republican side in reply to the Democratic arguments advanced the previous evening. At fifteen minutes to three o'clock the final vote was had. Every Republican Senator voted for, and every Democratic one against ratification. The vote stood the same as on the previous evening, 18 ayes to 15 nays. The resolution now goes to the House for concurrence. It is likely that it will pass that body sometime during the coming week. It has been made the special subject for afternoon and evening sessions until finally disposed of. There was no attempt at dodging in the Senate, the party lines were clearly down, and it is thought it will be the same in the House. At all events a prompt ratification is fully assured.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL

is still in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Senate. They have been working at it diligently, and expect to be able to report it to the Senate early next week. Quite a number of the provisions will be materially modified from what they were when the bill passed the House. There is a probability that the bill will pass the Senate next week.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

It is pretty generally understood that the Republican members will not agree to fix a day of final adjournment until the Appropriation Bill and the Constitutional Amendment are fully disposed of. Local Legislation is accumulating to a fearful extent, and there now appears but little prospect of an adjournment before the middle of April.

SNAKY.

During the past week there has been wriggling through the Legislature a number of bills that have a decidedly snaky appearance. One of this class is a bill incorporating the western oil and pipe company, which passed the Senate on Wednesday under a suspension of the rules. The bill authorizes this company to purchase and hold a thousand acres of oil territory, to have a capital stock of a million of dollars, to bore oil wells, to purchase, store, and transport oil, and to lay pipes from any point or points in the counties of Erie, Venango, Warren and Crawford. This bill will undoubtedly create one of the hugest monopolies chartered by the present Legislature.

There is also another bill before the House to require the owners to place a certain indication on all steam boilers throughout the State. The bill is intended to bring a fortune to the inventor and the manufacturer of these indicators. The bill in nearly the same shape was before the Legislature last winter, and was defeated, although it is said two hundred thousand dollars were offered to insure it passage and signature by the Governor. The bill seems to bear on its face too palpable evidence of an attempted fraud and imposition to ever become a law.

MASSACHUSETTS ought to be a State in good standing, as she manufactures shoes and boots to the value of a hundred million dollars annually.

THE NEW CABINET APPOINTEES.

Sketches of Their History.

HAMILTON FISH OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Fish is a native of New York city, and belongs to one of what are called the "old families of New York," not more on account of the length of their lineage than for their standing, wealth, and respectability. He was born in the year 1809, and was educated at Columbia College, where he graduated with an excellent record for ability and attainments. After completing his education Mr. Fish pursued for some time the study of the law, and was admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court in 1830. As a lawyer his business was both large and lucrative, and it was conducted with ability and promptitude, but the management of his large estate demanded more of his time than was consistent with his attaining to the highest honors, of his profession. Mr. Fish early in his career took a deep interest in politics, and though never regarded as extreme in his views, he was generally found to act in unison with those holding the most advanced opinions. In 1834 he was a candidate for the Assembly, but he was defeated in the election of that year, and he was not again a candidate until 1837, when he was elected. In 1842 he was elected to Congress over John McKeon, the Democratic candidate, and then the Representative from the VIth District of New York city. He was the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York in 1846, but was not successful owing to the opposition of the action known at that time as the anti-renters. In 1847 consequent upon the resignation of the Lieutenant Governor, he was again a candidate for the same office and was successful. In the election of 1848 he was elected Governor of the State. During his administration the slavery question was agitated with much bitterness, but he was early committed to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso, and in his annual messages took strong ground against the extension of slave territory. He was subsequently elected United States Senator, serving from 1851 to 1857, when he retired to private life and spent some years in foreign travel. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was outspoken in support of the Republic, and participated in the great Union gathering at Union square, May 20, 1861, where he made a short but stirring address. In January, 1862, he was appointed with Bishop Ames upon a commission to relieve the Union prisoners in the South, and though the Commissioners were denied admission to the territory held by the insurgents they succeeded in negotiating a general exchange of the prisoners of war. Later in that year Mr. Fish wrote a letter in which Gen. Grant's peace principles in time of war are so pungently set forth that his earnest words, uttered at that time of doubt, may have gone far to commend him as a member of the new Administration. He said: "We must conquer a peace—we cannot buy it, and if we could it would be valueless, as it would be disgraceful."

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Auburn *News* says Governor Boutwell enjoys the implicit confidence of the people of Massachusetts, and the whole country. He was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, January 28th, 1818, and removed to Groton in 1835. He was engaged in mercantile business as clerk and proprietor for several years, and subsequently entered the profession of law. From 1842 to 1850, he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1849 and 1850 he was Bank Commissioner; in 1851 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts and served two terms; he was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853; he was eleven years a member and Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and ten years a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. He was appointed Commissioner of the Internal Revenue in July, 1862, and organized the revenue system. In 1863 he took his seat as a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. He is the author of a "Manual of the School System, and School Laws of the State of Massachusetts;" "Educational Topics and Institutions;" "A Manual of the Revenue System," and a volume recently published entitled "Speeches on Reconstruction."

He was among the most determined of those who urged the impeachment of Andrew Johnson by the House of Representatives. As one of the managers conducting the trial on the part of the people, he displayed great ability. It significantly marks the great contrast between the administrations of President Grant and his predecessor that this prominent "Impeacher" should have a place in the cabinet.

It should be added, that Governor Boutwell was offered the portfolio of the Interior by General Grant, but he declined the honor preferring to retain his position in the House. The Secretaryship of the Treasury, being of greater importance and position of far more commanding influence, will be accepted by Mr. Boutwell.

He possesses undoubted honesty and integrity, as well as general ability fitting him for the high office to which he is called. His services to the country in organizing the Revenue Department were very great, and give him prestige in entering upon the control of the Treasury Department. He is no novice in the financial affairs of the country, and his appointment will inspire confidence both at home and a broad.

GENERAL JOHN A RAWLINS.

Major General John A. Rawlins, the new Secretary of War, was born in Jo-Davies county, Illinois, February 13, 1831, and was reared as a farmer and charcoal-burner, which occupation he followed till 1854, when he went to Galena, Ill., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. On receiving the news of the Bull Run disaster he engaged in raising troops, and on the 15th of September following went into the service on the staff of Gen. Grant during one of the early months of the war for the Union. He stood by his chief from the beginning to the end. He heard the first gun fired at Belmont and the last at Appomattox. Since Lee's surrender, he has been stationed at Washington as Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States. By profession he is a lawyer. In politics, he was formerly a Douglass Democrat, but ever since the firing upon Fort Sumpter he has been an earnest Republican. Throughout the rebellion his services to the General in Chief and to the cause of the Union, were of the highest order. Had he been assigned to field instead of staff duty, he would doubtless have taken rank among our few great commanders—Sheridan, Sherman, and Thomas. No other man in the country knows the army better than he; and the Cabinet is fortunate in having the benefit of his large experience and his ripe judgment. His appointment will meet with general and hearty approval, and if his shattered health —shattered in the service of the Union—proves equal to the duties of his new position, he will doubtless so perform them as to increase the obligation which the country already owes him. The confidence thus early reposed in him was never betrayed, and the promise he then gave ended not in disappointment. As he has been Grant's right arm in war, so he is to become a trusted counselor in peace.

MRS. E. C. STANTON and Miss Anthony have returned to New York from their Western tour in behalf of woman's suffrage. During their thirty days' absence, they have traveled 3,500 miles, passed ten nights on sleeping cars, attended eight conventions, which held eighteen sessions, at Chicago, St. Louis, Springfield, Bloomington, Milwaukee, Madison, Galena, and Toledo. The audiences were invariably packed to the utmost capacity of the halls in which the conventions were held. Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, and Lieut. Gov. Tyndale of Illinois, presided at two of the meetings, while distinguished Judges, Generals, Senators, and other officials participated in the proceedings. The enthusiastic ladies return highly elated with the prospect of soon obtaining the ballot for their sex; but like "the male citizen," we fear they will find politics a hard road to travel. However, the old adage still holds good—"There is nothing like trying."

Kentucky.

Death of Hon. John Guthrie.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—The Hon. John Guthrie, late United States Senator from Kentucky, died at his residence in this city to-day.

41TH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal the Speaker announced the first business in order to be the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Butler (Mass) last Tuesday, for the appointment of a joint select committee on Indian affairs, consisting of three Senators and six members, to which shall be referred all matters relating to treaties with Indian tribes and payment of annuities, and with power to consider all questions arising under such treaties, and whether they may be abrogated, annulled or modified, etc., and to consider the expediency of determining by law what shall be the legal status of persons of Indian descent and what course should be taken that will better tend to their civilization, Christianization, and ultimate citizenship.

Mr. Butler made an explanation of the resolution, in the course of which he stated that there were one hundred and seventy-two different acts to be consulted by any one desiring to find out all the legislation bearing on Indian affairs, besides a large number of treaties that had been made, modified, and altered, going back to 1864. So long as the Indians were treated as independent nations and as the House had no jurisdiction, in one theory of the law, except to vote appropriations to carry out such treaties, so long would the Executive, with the aid of the Senate, make treaties with the Indians before the House could get any jurisdiction in the matter, and a law would have to be made to put an end to such treaty making system. That law could only be got by the consent of the Senate, and by an adjustment of the terms on which it should be made.

It has been said that the Indian tribes had given their land to the Government, and where the Government had agreed to pay annuities to them such treaties must be enforced. He assented to that. The Indians must be paid that which they were promised but where treaties had been simply that Indian tribes should keep the peace, he believed that those treaties should be abrogated, and that the Indians should be treated as wards of the nation. No bargain should be made with them, either by the nation or by individuals. The nation should govern them by, law as it governs all other denizens on the soil, whether citizens or not—according to just laws, but not according to treaties made in wigwams, over what are facetiously called council fires. The whole system should be changed.

After further discussion by Messrs. Julian Kelley and Farnsworth, the resolution was agreed to—yeas 93, nays 37.

Mr. Bingham introduced a concurrent resolution for a final adjournment of this session on the fourth Monday of March.

Mr. Scofield suggested the fixing of some other day than Monday, remarking that last year when that day was fixed on, the consequence was that the Sabbath had been desecrated.

Mr. Bingham accordingly modified his resolution to read the last Friday of March, three weeks from to-day.

The concurrent resolution was then adopted—yeas, 118; nays, 14.

Mr. Banks introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba whenever in his opinion a Republican form of government shall have been in fact established. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a joint resolution authorizing the President to open negotiations with the Government and people of St. Domingo for the annexation of that Republic to the United States. Same reference.

Mr. Ward offered a preamble and resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a resolution to prevent frauds in naturalization, and to secure the surrender of fraudulent naturalization papers. A motion to lay on the table was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to strengthen the public credit, being his bill of last session as it had passed the two Houses on the report of the conference committee.

Mr. Allison moved to strike out the second section legalizing gold contracts.

Mr. Burr moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was lost, and the House shortly afterward adjourned.

FROM GEORGIA.

Proceedings of the State Legislature—The Fifteenth Amendment. An Editor Shot —The Fifteenth Amendment Passed the Senate.

AUGUSTA, March 12.—Charles Wallace, editor of the Warrenton (Ga.) *Clipper*, was shot and instantly killed this morning. Mr. Wallace had applied for admission into a Masonic Lodge at Warrenton and was blackballed by Dr. G. W. Darden, who had promised not to oppose his application. Wallace then attacked Darden through the columns of his paper, denouncing him as a liar and a villian. As Wallace's was passing Darden's office, the latter shot him from his window with a rifle, the ball passing through Wallace's head. The affair causes intense excitement in Warrenton. Wallace was a Democrat and Darden a Republican.

ATLANTA, March 12.—The State Senate took up the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution to-day and passed it without debate by 21 yeas to 16 nays; members not voting, 6.

The House passed a resolution to reconsider its action of yesterday, adopting the amendment by 18 yeas to 44 nays.

ATLANTA, GA., March 13.—A resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, which was sustained. Ayes 19, nays 15. And its adoption or rejection made the special order for Tuesday next. No action was taken on the reconsideration in the House, but it is asserted that the amendment will pass both Houses next week by the votes of the Conservative Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans who oppose tearing down the State Government, but believe Congress has power, under the Fourteenth Amendment to unseat all holding office in violation of the Constitution, voted for the fifteenth amendment, with a determination to uphold Grant and Congress. Twenty-five Republicans voted for it and four against it. Forty two Democrats voted for it and fifty-six against it. Twenty-four Republicans absented themselves and did not vote, but seventeen of the twenty-four absentees voted for the reconsideration of a subsequent motion to suspend the rules and take up the fifteenth amendment. House refused—ayes 63, nay 48. One hundred and eleven votes were cast, out of one hundred and seventy-five members in the body. In the Senate discussion to-day, the conservative members declared the extremists of both parties were bent on the same end—rule or ruin, and appealed to the Conservatives of both to vote for its adoption.

The General Assembly in joint resolution to-day, elected Samuel Well, Foreign Commissioner, and G. N. Lester, Home Commissioner of the Land Emigration Bureau.

THE Queen of Belgium is a handsome woman, with a very regular, though slightly too fleshy face, a small mouth, beautiful teeth, a very clear complexion, and luxuriant hair. Her hands are very small, but she possesses much physical strength. Her countenance bears a very strong resemblance to her ill-fated cousin and brother-in-law, the late Emperor Maximilian. Her character is very energetic, and her husband, the King, is believed to be only lieutenant in his house. The Queen's great passion is horseback riding. She prides herself on her skill in taming wild horses, and often plays, riding whip in hand, in the court yard of the palace of Lackens, with a half dozen of her favorite horses with bridles and saddles, causes them to come to her and take pieces of bread from her hands, and acts the equerry with as much skill as relish.

M. PIETRI, the Parisian Prefect of Police, who has a larger body of policemen and detectives under his command than any other chief of police in the world, is a rather tall and corpulent man, with a swarthy face, very heavy black moustache, aquiline nose, and bald head covered on both sides of the forehead with long black hair. He is a Corsican by birth, indefatigable in "working up" cases, attends very closely to his business, but is often subject to sudden fits of anger, in consequence of which he is greatly disliked by his subordinates. He receives an annual salary of sixty thousand francs, and, like all the leading Bonapartists, is believed to be very wealthy. Twenty years ago he was an obscure lawyer, without practice, at Ajaco.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—A special despatch to the *Appeal* from Little Rock, Ark., says that the constitutional amendment has passed the Senate of that State by a vote of 19 to 3.

FROM CUBA.

NEW YORK, March 13.—*A Herald* special from Havana, March 11, via Key West, March 13, says:—The insurgent leaders propose concentrating their forces and establishing the seat of Government at Mayarol or some town in the jurisdiction of Santiago. Aid is soon expected from Yucatan and other places.

Advices from Neuvitas to the 9th inst. has been received. The insurgent representatives in assembly of Central Department have decreed the absolute abolition of slavery. All patriots are however to be indemnified for the losses of slaves. The freedmen may become soldiers or remain in the country and cultivate the land.

An iron clad, with Armstrong guns, for the insurgents, has been sighted off Green Key, and Spanish cruisers were immediately sent in search of her.

The Governor has refused to permit Cubans or Americans to leave the country.

The troops have committed many outrages on plantations in the neighborhood of Neuvitas.

The *Diaro* argues against the confiscation of property of rebels.

The insurgents under a Polish General have burnt the bridges and torn up the rails between San Marico and Sagua.

The *Vose De Cuba* newspaper publishes the following: A second expedition will soon be sent to Fernando Po with prisoners. There was a riot ta day in Figures street. Several of the participants were arrested and sentenced to death. One was sentenced to carry a ball and chain for life.

The New Dominion.

Exodus to the United States—A Larger Military Force Wanted.

MONTREAL, March 13.—The exodus of French Canadians from the South St. Lawrence parishes to the United States still continues. Many families are going even without disposing of their farms.

Efforts are being made on the part of the Dominion Government and military authorities to retain a larger number of troops in Canada than the last official order contemplates.

A SOUTHERN writer, who has just had an interview with Mr. George D. Prentice, says he is not the man he was ten years ago. Indeed, his genius is gone, and his person is a mere wreck. His family is broken up—wife dead, one son killed on the Confederate side, another settled on a farm down the river—and the old man, verging on threescore and ten, cooks his breakfast and his dinner in his little room on the third floor of the Courier building, and lives only in conversations about the past. This man once wielded an imperial power with his wit and his music. Now the world has whirled past him, and he lies on the shore a mere stranded wreck.

ITEMS.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERMAN has been appointed to the command of all the armies of the United States.

THE peach buds in Somerset county, N. J., were killed by the cold snap last week and the crop will prove a failure.

THE notorious Binkley has come to grief. President Grant has ordered his immediate dismissal.

THE scarlet fever is fearfully prevalent in Harrisburg, and in many cases whole households have been stricken down with the epidemic.

DR. Harris, of the New York Health Board, reports that the small pox is rapidly spreading in that city, and a general vaccination is recommended.

IT is an amusing fact that the bulk of the means of the ex-King of Hanover, a Prince noted for his absolutist tendencies and his hatred of republican institutions, is invested in American five-twenties.

MANY of the Irish residents of New York cultivate genuine shamrocks in flowerpots, to bedeck themselves wherewithal on St. Patrick's day. The plants, of course, are imported from the "ould sod."

IN a class of little girls at school the question was asked, "What is a fort?" "A place to put men in," was a ready reply. "What is a fortress, then?" asked the teacher. This seemed a puzzle, till one of the girls answered, "A place to put women in."

THE following appointments of Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad was made by the Secretary of the Interior: Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois, vice Frank P. Blair, Jr.; Governor R. Warren, vice General N. B. Buford, and Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, vice Cornelius Wendell.

SINGAPORE has a boa constrictor that has swallowed a young lady, who wore at the time a $15,000 diamond necklace. The young lady is of no value now, but the necklace is—so about thirty thousand natives are diligently searching for the snake.

A NEWSPAPER in a rival city thus speaks of a promising western town: "A Chicago paper concludes an account of a marriage in that city with the declaration that 'the parties were then united for life.' If they were, it was certainly the first thing of the kind that ever occurred there."

THE American Shipmasters, Association in New York has granted a certificate to Captain George Brooks, a colored man. He has recently successfully navigated a vessel to the coast of Africa and back, and is said to have been the first colored man who has received the certificate of the Association.

IT is a fact too obvious that the professions are overstocked, and that the trades and agriculture need recruits. It is as melancholy as true that we have a good many lawyers who ought to be hoeing corn; doctors who should be shoveling dirt; and able (bodied) preachers who are really called to cut cord-wood, or to enter upon some sort of physical labor.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward*—Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Barris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopatian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholics—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store.

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, for the year ending January 1, 1869:

WM. BOWLES, Treasurer, DR.

To am't in Treasury at last settlement	$2223 68
To amount received from the county Treasurer	2000 00
To am't received from collectors	7111 73
Total	$11335 41

TREASURER, CR.

By amount paid on checks as follows:

Merchandise	$1939 41½
Hardware	167 64
Groceries	57 21
Drugs	120 40
Beef	1155 04
Bacon	402 92½
Mutton	16 45
Fish	53 50
Potatoes	95 85
Corn	33 60
Rye	34 50
Salt	6 00
Applebutter	100 00
Vinegar	38 00
Issuing orders	23 50
Removal of paupers	117 00
Support out-door paupers	802 75
Support lunatics at State Asylum	163 75
J. I. Noble, manufacturing goods	27 50
Expenses removing Aaron Smith to State Asylum	112 50
Funeral expenses	19 25
Coffins	34 50
Toll	8 37
Blacksmithing	73 70
Expenses in Detwiler case	37 50
G. H. Spang, services in Bixler case	5 00
Jos. Claar, percentage on collections	6 26
Meyers & Mengel, advertising	104 80
Duchorrow & Lutz, advertising	106 20
Making and repairing fence	7 20
Four rakes	1 00
Mill license	10 20
Repairs and castings for mill	37 45
Bolting cloth, expressage, making up and putting on	92 75
James B. Hays, mill right	10 00
Insurance	11 75
D. Crouse, work at spring house	2 50
H. Deffbaugh, Shoemaking	5 00
Coal	12 50
Lumber	12 50
Sewing machine	85 00
George Lysinger, balance on account	48 46
Samuel Deffbaugh, salary as Steward	500 00
Michael Diehl, services as Director	50 00
J. I. Noble, services as Director	53 00
D. R. Anderson, services as Director	50 00
J. M. Dickerson, salary as attorney and percentage on collection	61 00
E. F. Kerr, salary, stamps, postage, &c	31 85
T. R. Gettys, clerk and extra services	77 25
W. C. Schaeffer, clerk	90 00
William Bowles, treasurer	75 00
Dr. F. C. Reamer, physician	75 00
Medical attendance upon Jane Scatchall	25 00
Services as matron	15 00
John Kemery, for Sundry, checks cancelled and filed	397 53
Mrs. Mary Kepler, money loaned Poor House	1000 00
Expenses auditing account	40 00
Total credits	$8664 68½
Total charges	$11335 41
Total credits	8664 68½
Balance in Treasury	$2670 72½

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of Wm. Bowles, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and found the same to be correct and true, as above stated. Witness our hands and seal this 8th day of January, A. D., 1869.

JOHN D. LUCAS,
Attest S. WHIP,
W. C. SCHAEFFER, Clerk. M. A. HUNTER, Auditors.

Stewart's Statement for the year 1868.

Number of paupers remaining January 1, 1868	70	
Number of paupers admitted during the year	52	
Number of paupers born during the year	1	123
Number of paupers discharged during the year	38	
Number of paupers died during the year	8	
Number of paupers bound out during the year	2	48
Number of paupers remaining Jan. 1, 1869	75	
Meals given to wayfaring persons	1450	

Of the present number there are insane 7, partially deranged 12, blind 1, colored 6. There are 31 out-door paupers, provided with food, clothing and medical attendance.

Manufactured in the House.

Shirts	93	Dresses	106
Pairs Pants	73	Chemise	43
Coats	32	Skirts	13
Drawers	10	Aprons	53
Vests	7	Shrouds	4
Socks and Stockings	97	Sacques	4
Towels	30	Bonnets	12
Handkerchiefs	35	Sheets	11
Pillow cases	16	Comforts	10
Bed ticks	8	Bolster cases	6

Products of the Farm.

Bushels potatoes	300	Bushels beans	6
Bushels oats	130	Bushels onions	23
Bushels corn, in ears	250	Bushels turnips	28
Bushels buckwheat	14	Heads cabbage	2500
Tons hay	20		

The gardens supplied all kinds of vegetables for the house, during the whole of the summer of which no statement is made.

SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, Steward.

Poor House Mill Statement.

J. E. WILLS, DR.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Buckw't
To am't of toll grain as per monthly returns	400	124	16	33½

J. E. WILLS, CR.

	Wh't.	Rye.	Corn.	Buckw't
By am't of grain used in Poor House and sold sundry persons as per monthly returns	518	152	18	27½

J. E. WILLS, Miller.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY YET.

STOUFFER'S PATENT EGG PRESERVER.

Will keep Eggs in a perfect condition two years Eggs can't spoil while under the process.

It has been used by the patentee twelve years and never failed.

Eggs put up by this process during the summer have been sold in the cities the following winter at five times their original cost!

One man can put up and send to market, $20,000 worth of Eggs in less than six months, and more than double his money.

Is equally applicable to hot or cold climates, is easily understood, and costs about ½ a cent per dozen.

Thousands have tested the Eggs, and certify that they are perfect.

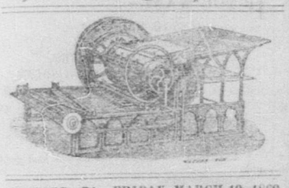
The process is guaranteed to be a perfect "EGG PRESERVER."

The Patent has 16 years to run.

Family Rights, without permission to buy and sell eggs for speculation, $5; Grocers' Rights—in Large Cities, $50; in Villages, $20. States and Counties according to population.

Address, JOHN F. BEAZEL

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

State Senator.

BEDFORD, Feb 15th 1869.

JOHN LUTZ, Esq., *Editor of Bedford* INQUIRER:

DEAR SIR:—Will you please announce my name to the Republican Voters of Bedford County, as a candidate for the nomination for State Senator of the District, to be chosen by the Republican party in this County on the 19 day of March next;

I will be thankful for any support that may be extended to me for that position.

Very Respectfully, &c.,
D. WASHABAUGH.

WE are authorized to announce GEORGE SHANNON MULLEN of Napier township as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of State Senator.

The following letter, in reference to the above announcement, should have appeared in our last week's issue.

SCHELLSBURG, Feb. 27th 1869.

Mr. Lutz:—Your favor of the 24th inst. asking whether the announcement of my name as a candidate for State Senator was done by my consent or authority, came duly to hand.

In reply I would say that it was not, as I had positively declined being a candidate. But inasmuch as my name has been announced in that connection I presume by a friend, and as numerous friends here urge me to allow it to remain so, I have concluded to accede to their wishes in this respect.

Very truly &c.
G. S. MULLIN.

JOHN LUTZ, Esq:

At the earnest solicitation of his many friends in the Eastern stronghold of Republicanism, A. J. NYCUM, of Bloody Run Borough, has consented to become a candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Republicans of the County, at the primary election to be held on the 19th inst. He has always been an earnest and firm Republican and has never before been a candidate for any office.

PROVIDENCE.

Legislative.

PATTONSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 23; 1869

MR. JOHN LUTZ: Please announce the name of JACOB H. LONGENECKER, Esq., as a candidate for renomination for a seat in the next Legislature. Subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the Primary Election March 19, 1869.

SOUTH WOODBERY

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC S. WRIGHT, of Pleasantville, St. Clair township, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Sheriff.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT of Bedford Borough as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Sheriff of Bedford County.

Prothonotary.

We are authorized to announce Lieutenant ISAIAH CONLEY of Schellsburg, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Bedford County.

SCHELLSBURG, Pa. March 8, 1869.—*John Lutz. Esq*:—I notice in yesterdays issue of the INQUIRER, the announcement of my name as a candidate for the Republian nomination for Prothonotary, Register &c. This announcement was made without my knowledge or consent.

Though fully sympathizing with the Republican party, I cannot consent, at this time, to allow the use of my name as a candidate.

Duly appreciating the friendly motives which prompted the announcement, and thanking my friends who have tendered me their support, I ask the withdrawal of my name. ISAIAH CONLEY.

Local Affairs.

PLAYED OUT—Good apples.

HOT—The contests among the Cops for office.

PERSONS prematurely gray can have their hair restored to its youthful beauty, by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best article in the market.

FLITTING.—The time of year is at hand for moving. Quite a number of our citizens have been in the "biz" during the week. Our wish to one and all is, "that your new homes may be happy and pleasant."

APPOINTMENTS OF CENTRAL PENN'A. M. E. CONFERRENCE.—Presiding Elder of Juniata District—B. B. Hamlin.

Bedford Charge—A. W. Gibson, Stationed last at Duncannon, Pa. and previously at Hollidaysburg.

Rainsburg—W. J. Owens.

Schellsburg—A. W. Decker and J. Gray.

Bloody Run—G. W. Vanfossen.

J. S. McMurry was appointed presiding Elder in Altoona District. T. Barnhart and George Guyer are Stationed at Tyrone.

SUDDEN DEATH.—One evening last week Mr. John Hull. of Napier township, having been at his work all day, and in robust health, retired to rest as usual. During the night some member of the family hearing an unusual noise in his chamber repaired to his bed side and found him in a dying condition. Before the family could be aroused the vital spark had fled. We believe there was no *post mortem* examination and consequently no explanation of the cause of his death.

DON'T FORGET THE RAILROAD.—The railroad enterprise is still moving. Subscriptions are daily added to the list. Some subscribe liberally, (these are the mechanics and our poor men generally) others do tolerably well (these are such as are generally considered well to do in the world) and yet others put their names on the list only to save their credit (?) and subscribe a fourth a fifth or perhaps a tenth part of what they ought (and these are such as among us are called rich). We will try to get a list of the subscribers and subscriptions for publication, that our people may see how the work goes on and who are willing to help the enterprise.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH IN SOMERSET.—The *Herald* and *Whig* says: "A horrible accident occurred in our borough about dusk on Thursday evening last. An old lady, named Mathias, living with her daughter and a small grand child on the outskirts of the town—during the temporary absence of the daughter—accidentally set fire to her clothing, and was literally roasted before assistance could arrive. How the accident occurred is not known. The blaze from her burning clothing, first attracted attention, and when the alarmed neighbors rushed to the place, her body was found outside the house, with a few remnants of clothing upon it still on fire. She survived until the following night, although her entire body was so badly burned that the flesh came off in large masses in the hands of the persons who carried her into the house. Her sufferings were most terrible before death's final relief."

A SAD DECADENCE—Our oldest inhabitants delight to tell of the magnificent lines of stage coaches that thirty or forty years ago plied between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, passing through the then flourishing towns of Bedford and Chambersburg. Alas! the sad changes that time has made. Since then the iron horse has learned to climb the slopes of the Alleghenies and the magnificent four and six horse coaches are no longer known this side the Rocky Mountains and even there the iron horse will soon supplant them. The coach horn no longer resounds from Red Bank and mount Ross admonishing mine host of the Washington or Rising Sun to "hurry up the cakes" for his expectant, hungry guests. Old Bedford is quiet now, *very quiet*, and only this afternoon the sad change from the busy times of old was vividly called to mind as our eye chanced to fall on the single horseman, that wended his way silently through the muddy street to deliver at the Post office a dilapidated mail bag with a few scattering letters. Can it be that the magnificent coaches that once brought us the United States mails from Chambersburg and the Eastern cities, rushing at full speed over hill and dale, have dwindled down to the ragged post boy and poor trembling spavined horse that now daily plies from here to Chambersburg. Truly the railroads have left us far, far behind the outside world and what is worse we seem likely to drop further and further in the rear. The very mention of railroad now makes the very men who should do most to assist, only draw their purse strings tighter, take another swig and turn themselves around to sleep away their lazy, worthless lives in stupid idleness. It was such a spirit that years ago let pass the golden opportunity to make Bedford's prosperity permanent; and such a spirit seems likely now to perpetuate the reign of dullness, stupidity and idleness.

A BIG TIME.—The thunder last week woke up the snakes in this neighborhood, and a general J-hollification was had in the Court House on Saturday night last, for the purpose of nominating a Borough ticket. As the Cops and the Nigs were left out in the cold a few weeks ago at the election for postmaster, the former were determined to make up the loss, and here among themselves, in direct keeping with Democracy, they stuffed the ballot-box and voted again and again. A grand scene indeed. Everybody smoking, laughing, wrangling, swearing, puffing and blowing at a terrible rate. Everybody wanted to vote first. The President of the meeting couldn't pacify the mob. Voters were hurled from the polls in the same manner that a brewer would sling rats from a swill-tub. In the midst of uproar and confusion a nomination was made from a dark corner of the room, and when announced by the speaker met with some opposition from a few who were not altogether posted as to his genuineness, whereupon said proposed candidate defined his position—"Had been a soldier, had been cursed, denounced and disfranchised by the Democrats, had defended himself, and fought for his country for a long time, but was ready to swallow a democratic pill or any other kind of a pill for a change." Then, Oh! then, three times three rounds of hideous, unearthly yells deaffened every body in the neighborhood.—The jury room still scents of dog days.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Two new houses have been erected in "Sunny Side," one by our friend Ed. McMullin and the other by Jacob Reed, Esq. Our foreman, W. C. Kean, is putting up a new building on a lot adjoining the above. It will be finished in a few months. This is a very pleasant location and would be made more so, if double porches were put to the sides of the houses facing Bedford and the Juniata.

The Shuck Bros. have put a new front to the building now occupied by the "coming" Prothonotary, and extended the awning to the length of the building they put up last Summer.

Isaac Mengel is remodeling his building which when finished will have a new front.

The ladies of the M. E. Church have been painting, papering and fixing up generally, the parsonage for the reception of their new pastor.

The Presbyterians contemplate putting new window frames in and a new roof on their church.

The Lutherans are about to put a new fence around the parsonage lot.

Capt. John Horn has built himself a nice frame house on Shuck's extension. Andrew Wise and Wm. Middleton have the lumber on the ground for their new buildings and will push things as soon as the weather will permit.

Hon. John Cessna has been beautifying his mansion inside and out. He has completed an extensive back building and greatly improved the front by the erection of a handsome verandah

Job M. Shoemaker has commenced work on the business and dwelling house he proposes to build the coming summer.

FREE SCHOOLS.—The Democrats have a man on their ticket for School Director in Bedford Township who we understand can neither read nor write. This is a direct insult to the cause of education. A man's ignorance may not be his own fault, but the idea of putting an ignoramus up as an adviser in educational matters, is simply ridiculous. The Almighty made the Heavens and the Earth out of nothing, but the day has not yet arrived when we can build up and sustain a powerful school system upon *nothing*. Our schools are of more vital importance to us and our children, than anything else, and it is the duty of every man to see that they are rightly cared for. We make these remarks not against the candidate at present solely, but because the Democrats have persisted in putting this kind of men in office (on account of politics) for several years, to the injury of our schools, and if a man who knows he is not fit to fill such an office will accept it merely because his party leaders want his name to fill up the ticket he will have to learn to put up with the opinion of an injured public. We want live, energetic school men to have charge of our school interests and any school teacher in any political party anywhere in the county, who would vote for any other than such, is not worthy to be in the profession.

NEW YORK, August, 7th, 1868.—*Mr. Editor*: Several of your correspondents, very *old* and *respectable* no doubt, seem to be wonderfully exercised as to the origin of our PLANTATION BITTERS. So long as these Bitters are all that we represent them to be, we do not know that it makes any difference from whom they come, or from whence they originated; but for the information of the public generally, and old *Capt. Wentz* in particular, we will say that he told the truth, and that these Bitters originated in the West India Islands—that many of the ingredients have been favorably used for over a century, but that our combination of Calisaya is entirely new, and our own. The rum and other materials are the same, and as your correspondent says, a better Bitters and Tonic is not made. We recommend them particularly for dyspeptics, fever and ague debility, loss of appetite, and in all cases where a tonic and stimulant is required.

P. H. DRAKE & Co.,
21 Park Row, N. Y.

AN EFFORT will be made at the next election for County Superintendent in Chester county, in May next, to have the office filled by a female. The State Superintendent of Common Schools has decided that there is nothing in the law to prevent the election of a female for County Superintendent."

That thing *might* work in Chester county, but we would like to hear of a femina pedagogy grecian bender velocipedist who would undertake to run the school affairs in this county.

THE DELEGATE AND NOMINATING ELECTION—As our paper reaches many of our readers on or before the election this week, it may be well to call attention to the tickets to be voted. In addition to voting for the candidates for county officers, a member of the county Committee is to be elected for the present year, a delegate to bring in the returns of the election, and an election board or committee of three to hold the next, delegate election. These are to be elected for each township. Good men, active energetic republicans, should be elected to fill all these positions. See that the returns are promptly forwarded and the delegates on hand on monday the 22d at the convention. For the convenience of our friends we append the regulations as passed by the convention on adopting the Crawford County system.

Each election committee shall select a place for holding the election, which shall be at or as near the place of holding the Spring election as may be practicable, and shall give due and timely notice of the place selected by written bandbills.

The election shall be open at one o'clock P. M., and shall be kept open till four o'clock P. M., at which precise time it shall be closed.

If the election committee does not attend, the Republican voters present at the polls shall choose a committee.

At said election there shall be chosen a member of the County Committee for the next ensuing year.

Also three persons to serve as a committee to hold the primary election the next year.

Also one delegate to carry the returns to, and represent the borough or township in the Delegate Convention which shall be held on Monday the twenty-second of March, at two o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Bedford.

In order to make a nomination the candidate for any office must be voted for in a majority of the election districts, and must have a plurality of the votes cast in the county at said election for said office.

The delegate convention shall nominate candidates for all offices which have not the requisite number of votes as aforesaid.

The vote of each delegate shall count one, and in addition thereto one more for every fifty votes or fraction thereof over one hundred republican votes polled by his borough or township at the last general election.

No voting by proxy or sealed envelope shall be allowed, but each ballot must be presented by the voter in person, and no one but a recognized Republican shall be permitted to vote, and the election committees must certify that the election was regularly and fairly held and that the persons voting were entitled to do so, and that the number of votes for each candidate stated in the return is correct.

The election committee shall keep an accurate list of the names of voters and shall return it with the tally list and result, and with the names of the persons selected to hold the next primary election, and the names of the delegate to the Chairman of the County Committee, which returns shall be securely sealed up and carried by the delegate to the Convention and then handed to the Chairman of the County Committee, who shall open the same in the presence of the convention and read the returns aloud.

The officers to be voted for at the election are as follows: State Senator, Member of Legislature, Prothonotary, Sheriff, Treasurer, County Commissioner, Poor Director, Coroner, Auditor, Member of County Committee, Delegate to make returns of election, &c., three persons as election committee for following year.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine; and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

tf

Books and Periodicals.

ALLIBONE'S DICTIONARY OF AUTHORS.—Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, are about to issue the completion of Dr. Allibone's "Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors,"—the first volume of which was published some years since by Mr. G. W. Childs. Persons desiring Vols. II. and III. uniform with the original edition of Vol. I., to complete their sets, are invited to send their names to the publishers.

A Malarious Mouth.

March, that gives us a new President, is also the inaugural month of many hairassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with this repellent power is to tone it with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar, as the store of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals (the old settlers know all about it,) that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless. 1 m

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

There is no improvement to notice in the flour market, there being no demand except from home consumers, who operate with extreme caution, only purchasing a few hundred barrels to supply their immediate wants, at $5 25@5 75 for superfine, $6@6 50 for extra, $6 50@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $7 50@9 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9 75@12 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye flour ranges from $7 25 to $7 75. There is very little doing in the wheat market and tendency of prices is for a lower range; sales of 2.000 bushels prime western red at $1 60 and 1,200 bushels prime white at $2 00. We quote western rye at $1 56@1 57. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of 2.000 bushels yellow at 90@91c, and 500 bushels western mixed at 90c. Oats are steady, with sales of western at 73@75c, and Pennsylvania at 64@70c. Cloverseed is less active but firm; sales of old and new at 9 75@10. Timothy may be quoted at $2 25@2 62½, and flaxseed at $2 65@2 70.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., in Marietta, Bedford co., by the Rev. J. Peter, Mr. ALEXANDER H. AKE to Miss MARY A. SHULL, both of Union tp.

DIED.

In Union tp., on the 9th inst., ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Oster—aged 1 year, 3 months and 17 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Spring Quarter of this institution will commence APRIL 7.
Boarding, with room furnished, $3.00 per week.
Tuition, common English, $5.00 per quarter.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES,
19mar4t Rainsburg, Pa.

ESTATE OF JOHN HULL, DECEASED. Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Hull, late of Napier township, in the county of Bedford and State of Penn. dec'd having been granted to me by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to
19mar JOHN GARVER, Adm'r.

S. M'CAMANT. ....JOHN ELLIOTT.....D. T. CALDWELL
J. M. HARPER.....WILLIAM STOKE.

TYRONE PLANING MILLS.
McCAMANT, ELLIOTT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Flooring, Brackets, Mouldings, Stair Railing, Plastering Lath, Shingles, Common and Fancy Pickets, Frame Stuff,
AND ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Tyrone, Pa., March 19, 1869:m6

PHILADELPHIA, March 10th, 1869.

WE beg leave to inform you that we are prepared to offer for your inspection, our usual assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
Consisting of the *Newest Shapes* in Straw, Silk and Gimp HATS, BONNETS, &c.; Velvets, Silk Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Ruches, Crapes, Blonds, Braids, Ornaments, &c. &c We shall be happy to wait on you at your store or receive your order. *Prices low for cash.*
Yours, &c., H. WARD,
Nos. 103, 105 and 107 N. Second St., Phila.
19marlm.

1869. SPRING 1869.
OPENING OF NEW SILKS,
OPENING OF NEW SHAWLS,
OPENING OF NEW CHINTZES,
OPENING OF NEW POPLINS.
Full stock of STAPLE and FANCY
SPRING GOODS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELHIA.
N. B.—JOBS from AUCTION daily received.
19ms/6t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., the following real estate, to-wit:

One tract of land containing 295 acres, more or less, with about 240 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House, plastered, double Log Barn, Tenant House and other out buildings thereon erected, and two good apple orchards. Adjoining lands of Philip Shoemaker, deceased, on the west, Abraham Weisel on the north-west, Simon Stuckey on the south, and Christian Hetrick on the east.

Situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Stuckey. ROBT STECKMAN,
12mar Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Trustee, to sell the real estate of Margaretta P. Schell, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, THE 20th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

No. 1. A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bedford, containing 40 feet in front on Pitt street, and running back 240 feet to a twenty feet alley, being part of Lot No. 160 in the general plan of said Borough; having thereon erected an elegant brick dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

No. 2. Also a Lot of Ground adjoining the above on the west, and containing in front on Pitt street 60 feet, and running back 240 feet to the alley aforesaid, and having a commodious frame office thereon erected.

No. 3. Also, a Lot of Ground containing two acres, situate on the north side of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river, in Bedford township, being lot No. 2 in the plan of lots of Wm. P. Schell, and adjoining lots of Rob't Fyan and Francis Jordan, Esqs.

☞Terms Cash. JNO. P. REED,
19mar4t Trustee.

CITIZENS' CO-OPERATIVE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEDFORD, PA.

Incorporated, March, 1869, *by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.*

This company is organized on the Co Operative Mutual Plan.

The membership fee is graded according to the age of the applicant, and is lower than other mutual companies.

The payment of the membership fee entitles the member to a life policy.

Every member in this company has a vote in controlling the funds of the company, and has an equal share in the funds.

The amount of money paid is so little that every one can insure.

This Company is purely a HOME Company.

OFFICERS:

Hon. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, Prest.
J. R. DURBORROW, Vice Prest.
E. F. KERR, Secretary.
O. E. SHANNON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. SHOEMAKER, J. B. WILLIAMS,
T. H. LYONS, J. W. DICKERSON,
R. R. ANDERSON.
Gen. Agent, W. A. EDWARDS.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given, on application to the Secretary of the company, or to W. A. EDWARDS,
12mar,'69y1 Gen. Agent, Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between JOHN NYCUM & S. CALVIN MULLIN, of Mann's Choice, under the name of Nycum & Mullin, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th day of February, 1869.

The accounts of the firm are left in the hands of Nycum Brothers for collection. Parties having claims are requested to present them before the 20th of April next, and all persons indebted must settle before that time, or their accounts will be left in the hands of a Justice. 12mar3t

ESTATE OF GEO. DEITRICK, DEC'D.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of George Deitrick, late of Bedford co. dec'd,

TAKE NOTICE.—That by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Harrison township, on the premises, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10o'clock A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Feb. 16, 1869.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Letters of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Bortz, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL WHIP,
MARTIN H. BORTZ,
12mar6t Administrators.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of the writ of Fieri Facias hereto attached I have levied upon all the interest of the defendant, William P. Schell, of, in, to and out of the following tracts of land situate in the respective Townships hereinafter named in the county of Bedford, viz:

1. The undivided one half part of a tract of land in Liberty Township, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Martin Hoover and others, containing 312 acres 88 perches, composed of two tracts, one in the name of Swoope and King, surveyed on warrant dated March 5, 1836 and the other in the name of Philip Dyke, surveyed on warrant dated June 29, 1796.

2. A tract of land in Broadtop Township containing 12 acres 24 perches surveyed on warrant to James Figard dated Feb. 10, 1853.

3. The one undivided fifth part of a tract of land in East Providence Township surveyed on warrant granted to Keziah Logan dated 1794, containing 402 acres 46 perches.

4. The one undivided third part of a tract of land in Broadtop or East Providence Township surveyed on warrant to John Cavan dated 1794, containing 400 acres 75 perches.

5. The one undivided third part of a tract of land in Monroe Township with frame house and barn thereon erected containing 26 acres, lately occupied by William Robinson.

6. The one undivided half part of lots, Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 in the Town of Hopewell in the Township of Broadtop.

7. The one undivided eighth part of the following ore lands near Bloody Run, viz:

a. One known as the Yellow House tract containing 251 acres and 85 perches, of which a considerable part is cleared and having a dwelling house and barn thereon erected.

b. One known as the Price Improvement containing 98 acres and 24 perches.

c. One in the name of William M. Hall containing 115 acres and 139 perches.

d. One in the name of Samuel H. Tate and William P. Schell containing 464 acres and 68 perches.

e. One in the name of Joseph W. Tate containing 187 acres and 128 perches.

f. One in the name of Jacob H. Barndollar containing 116 acres and 37 perches.

g. One in the name of Joseph W. Tate containing 158 acres and 79 perches.

h. One in the name of John Morris containing 45 acres and 31 perches.

i. One in the name of S. L. Russel and W. P. Schell containing 254 acres and 56 perches.

8. The one undivided eighth part of the mineral right of the following tracts of land in West Providence Township, viz:

a. One in the name of John Morris containing 113 acres and 79 perches.

b. One in the name of George Smith containing 207 acres and 122 perches.

c. One also in the name of George Smith containing 43 acres and 152 perches.

d. One in the name of Daniel Duncan, containing 55 acres and 123 perches.

e. One also in the name of Daniel Duncan, containing 106 acres.

The one undivided half part of the following tracts of land, viz:

9. One in the name of James Tubman, containing 404 acres in Bedford Township.

10. One in the name of James Entriken containing 155 acres in Broad Top Township.

11. On in the name of Nicholas Knight, containing 167 acres in Napier Township.

12. One in the name of Thomas Dewees, containing 410½ acres in Providence Twp.

13. One in the name of William Dewees, containing 392 acres in Providence Township.

14. One in the name of Henry Flip, containing 400 acres in St. Clair Township.

15. One in the name of Wm. Snively, containing 411 acres in St. Clair Township.

16. One in the name of John Stiffler, containing 100 acres in St. Clair Township.

17. One in the name of Daniel McRobert, containing 202 acres in St. Clair Township.

18. One in the name of Henry Lent, containing 402 acres in St. Clair Township.

19. One in the name of Wm. Bell, containing 465¼ acres in St. Clair Township.

20. One in the name of William Buck, containing 433½ acres in St. Clair Township.

21. One in the name of James Ross, containing 477 acres in St. Clair Township.

22. One in the name of Thomas Hanna, containing 441 acres in St. Clair Sownship.

23. One in the name of John Reed, containing acres in Southampton Township.

24. One in the name of Geo. F. Alberti containing 109 acres in Providence Township.

25. One in the name of John Negley, containing 60 acres in Liberty Township.

26. One in the name of John Baylor, containing 385 acres in St. Clair or Union Twp.

27. One in the name of John Green, containing 393½ acres in St. Clair Township.

28. One in the name of Isaac Richardson, containing 386 acres in St. Clair Township.

29. One in the name of Charles Young, containing 327 acres in St. Clair Township.

30. One in the name of John Martin, containing 439 acres in Union Township.

31. One in the name of Griffith Evans, containing 439 acres in Union Township.

32. One in the name of Richard Means, containing 420 acres in Woodberry and Hopewell Township.

33. One in the name of James Moans, containing 456 acres in Woodberry and Hopewell Township.

34. One in the name of Hugh Moore containing 250 acres in Woodberry Township.

35. One in the name of John Moore, containing 198 acres in Woodberry Township.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the defendant William P. Schell.

So answers ROBERT STECKMAN.
March19:1869:4t Sheriff.

AGENTS WANTED.—A BOOK OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL CLASSES.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

In one elegant octavo volume of over 600 pages, well printed on fine paper, and illustrated with an admirable Portrait on Steel of Mr. Greely, with pictures of his various Homes, his Farm, &c. &c. together with a beautiful Portrait of Margaret Fuller, engraved by Linton.

Mr. Greeley has said of it: "I shall never write anything else into which I shall put so much of *myself*, my experiences, notions, convictions, and modes of thought, as these *Recollections*. I give, with small reserve, my mental history." The book embraces views of early New England settlement, the author's own youthful life, education, apprenticeship, adventures, professional and political reminiscences, experience in Congress, newspaper life in New York, and much useful talk about farms and farming. It is a peculiarly entertaining and valuable work,—a look behind the scenes during an important period of the country's history.

For terms, &c. address with stamp
CHAS. S. GREENE & CO.,
12mar4t 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTATE OF ADAM B. KOONTZ, deceased. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Adam B. Koontz, late of Bedford township deceased, by the register of Bedford co., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payments, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ADREAL KOONTZ,
EPHRAIM KOONTZ,
26feb6t Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Corley, Jr. late of Juniata township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford co., he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.
FREDERICK HILLEGAS,
26feb6t Administrator.

AGENTS WANTED.—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH!!! or a commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the Latest Improved COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $18.00. For Circular and Terms address C. GOWERS & CO.
18dec6m3 320 South Third Street, Phil'a.

A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

BUY YOUR HATS & CAPS OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

New Advertisements.

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WANTED! WANTED!—Agents of either sex, in every town and village, for the largest ONE DOLLAR SALE in the country. The smallest articles sold can be exchanged for a Silver-Plated five-bottled Revolving Castor, or your choice of 200 articles upon exchange list. Commissions to Agents larger than ever. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
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I want to rouse each sleepy head,
Who stands upon the brink,
Where yawning gulfs disclose the dead,
Who might, but did not, think.

I want to warn the living ones
Who blindly grope along,
Ye fathers, daughters, mothers, sons,
What perils round you throng!

Look out, my reader, are you free,
Or do you wear the mark?
Most all are blind and cannot see,
Yea, groping in the dark.

Catarrh, a demon in the head,
Consumption is its son;
Kills hosts, yea, countless millions, dead,
Perhaps you may be one.

That hacking, hawking, spitting, shows,
Catarrh affects your head,
Matter and slime in throat or nose,
Runs down your throat instead.

Your lungs and liver soon will show,
Consumption has its birth;
Catarrh, its sire, will feed it too,
'Till you return to earth.

If colds affect your head and throat,
ANNIHILATOR buy;
Now don't forget what I have wrote,
Or think this subject dry.

WALCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR cures
Catarrh—the demon flies;
It saves the *lungs*, good health insures,
And Catarrh quickly dies.

I want to gratify my friends,
Who wish to understand
About PAIN PAINT, its use, its ends,
And why its great demand.

I want to show you, plain as day,
Why PAIN PAINT stops all pain,
That you may never have to say
"I'll not try paint again."

PAIN PAINT will cool but never stain;
Pumps inflammation out;
'Tis harmless on the breast or brain,
A trial stops all doubt.

When inflammation leaves the frame,
All pain will cease at once;
Remove the cause, 'tis all the same;
None doubts unless a dunce.

The pores will ope and drink PAIN PAINT;
Absorbents fill with ease;
Restores the weak, the sick the faint,
The greatest skeptic please.

Evaporation cools the place
As inflammation flees;
Hot blood at the absorbent's base
Makes paint in vapor rise.

'Tis thus PAIN PAINT removes all doubt,
Removes the very cause
By pumping inflammation out;
On this we rest our cause.

Wolcott's Pain Paint is sold at all Drug Stores; also, Wolcott's Annihilator, for the cure of Catarrh and Colds in the head. Sent by Express on receipt of the money, at 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. R. L. WOLCOTT, Prop. 26feb4w

THE GREAT ZINGARI BITTERS.

A Safe Blood Purifier,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A Certain Cure and
Preventive of Diseases.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician Dr. CHROPSUS, who after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarini Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.

In the Prevention and Cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.

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F. RAHTER & CO.,
No. 6 N. Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

RECOMMENDED BY
Ex. Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
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Hon. Edward McPherson, " "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, " "
Hon. Wm. McSherry, " " and others.

☞Send for Circulars.☜
12feb1y1

ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SILICIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Farm, Garden & Household.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Whatever may be said of birds and their evils when the fruit is ripe, there can be but one opinion about their value *now*. They have nothing but insects to live on, and they eat them by the millions. Insects are a far greater scourge to the fruit grower than birds, —it will be wise to encourage them. We see the English sparrow is getting naturalized in various parts of the country. We expect to hear in time great complaints from its gramnivorous propensities; but this can be better guarded against than the attacks of insects.

It seems as if we are again to have plums and cherries, for the plum knot is readily kept down now that its true nature is understood. The curculio is now the only formidable enemy left, and he falls back before "eternal vigilance." Our markets were loaded with plums last year. Somebody grows them.

In planting fruit trees aim to have them so that the hot dry sun will not have full effect on the ground about the roots. The great heat in this way injures the trees. Many who have trees, in gardens plant raspberries under them. The partial shade seems to be good for the raspberries, and helps the trees. Blackberries would no doubt do well in the same situation; and strawberries it is well known do not do badly grown in the same way.

It has been noted that the grape vine thrives amazingly when it gets into an asparagus bed. These are generally elevated, and are thus dry,—while the rich soil necessary for asparagus, is also good for grapes.

The gooseberry and current also do well in partial shade. In fact if you would have the gooseberry and current in great perfection, get a lot of old brush wood and cover the rows closely, so that the plants will have to push through, and you will be astonished at the growth and healthfulness of the bushes. The decaying wood also furnishes an excellent manure for them. The finest currants ever grown can be had by mulching with old chestnut burrs, or even saw dust.

In fruit growing remember that fruits are like grain and vegetable crops, in this that they must have manure to keep up fertility. Unlike vegetables and grain, however, their feeding roots are mostly at the surface. It is best, therefore, annually to top-dress fruit trees. If manure cannot be had, any fresh earth from ditches or road sides, spread a half an inch or so under the trees, will have a wonderful effect. Indeed, we do not know but that for the pear tree a thin layer of road sand is one of the best of manures, We have seen apples thrive amazingly with a coating of coal ashes.

Whitewashing the stems of orchard trees has a very beneficial effect in clearing away old bark and destroying the eggs of innumerable insects. The white color is bad; throw in a little soot or some other matter to make it brown. In greenhouses sulphur has been found of benefit in keeping down mildew. Possibly if mixed with the whitewash in tree dressing, it might do good against fire blight, and such like fungoid troubles.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

SOYER'S CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

This receipt, if closely followed, would, at this festive season of the year, save tons of fruit and other expensive ingredients, which are partly wasted for the want of knowing how to turn them to the best advantage. This pudding will be found sufficient for eight persons after a Chrismas dinner. Carefully prepare the following previous to mixing the pudding: Four onces of stoned raisins, four, ounces of sultanas, half a pound of well-cleaned currants, half a pound of beef suet chopped fine, two ounces of powdered white sugar, four ounces of flour, half a pound of bread crumbs; twelve bitter almonds blanched chopped small, half a nutmeg, grated, two ounces of candied citron, the peel of half a small lemon, chopped fine, separately, put in a basin, break over four eggs, and add half a gill of brandy. Mix these all well the evening before wanted, cover over till the morning; and when all is prepared, add half a gill of milk, again well stir your pudding; slightly butter a cloth, sprinkle a little flour over, put it in a basin, pour in the mixture, tie your cloth in the usual way, not too tight: put in half a gallon of boiling water; add more now and then if required let it simmer two hours and thirty minutes, turn out of cloth, and serve on a hot dish.

Serve plain, if preferred, or with the sauce only. After which, when at the dining room door, pour round a gill of either brandy or rum, which set on fire with a piece of paper; place the dish on the table, let it burn half a minute, and pour over it a sauce made as follows: Half a pint of ordinary plain melted butter, rather thick, add to it two spoonfuls of sugar, the juice of half a lemon, and a pat of butter; stir quick, pour over your pudding when very hot. In the event of some of the, ingredients, such as almonds, candied orange or lemon peal not being obtained in some country places, the pudding will still be good although not so delicate in flavor.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Deep rich soil, now so generally condemned for fruit gardens, is of the first importance here. Soil cannot be too deep or too rich, if we would have good vegetables. It is indeed remarkable, that in many respects we have to go very differently to work to get good fruits, than we have to get perfect vegetables. While, for instance, we have to get sunlight to give the best richness to our fruits, our vegetables are usually best when blanched or kept from the light. So also as we keep the roots as near the surface as we can in order to favor the woody tissue in trees, we like to let them go deep in vegetables because this favors succulence.

It is best not to sow tender vegetables too soon, they get checked, and the last will be first. Asparagus is one of the earliest crops to set out. It was at one time believed that the varieties of this would not come true from seed, and that there was but one best kind. We are not so sure of this now. Many plant them too deep and fail; four inches is enough rows 20 inches, and plants one foot apart will do. Make the soil particularly rich.

How to Tan Skins with the Hair on.—Any one can succeed in so doing by taking 2 parts of saltpetre and 1 of alum, pulverizing them well together—spread the skin carefully, fur side down, before it dries—apply the mixture evenly, being careful to touch every part, in sufficient quantity to thoroughly wet the surface after it disolves, double the flesh side in and roll it up closely—put in a cool place, out of the way of frost, and let it remain three or four days, perhaps more, according to the thickness; then unroll, and when it gets nearly dry, with a dull knife remove the fat that may adhere in spots, and a little rubbing may make it pliable and fit for use.—*Boston Cultivator.*

A Thousand Dollar Recipe.—Take one pound of sal-soda and a half a pound of unslacked lime, put them in a gallon of water, and boil twenty minutes; let it stand till cool, then drain off and put in a stone jug or jar. Soak your dirty clothes over night or till they are well wet through, then wring them out and put on plenty of soap; and to a boiler of clothes well covered with water add one tablespoonful of washing fluid. Boil half an hour briskly, then wash them thoroughly through one suds and rinse well in water, and your clothes will look better than the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable remedy, and we want every poor, tired woman to try it.

Humorous.

Lawyers should never marry, for they never cease to court.

Judy advertises for an undertaker to make coffins for the "dead of the night."

Why should a printer go hungery, when he can always convert his work into pi?

The minister who boasted of preaching without notes don't wish to be understood to refer to greenbacks.

What is the difference between a girl and a night cap? One is born to wed; the other is worn to bed.

"Got any ice at your end of the table, Bill?" "No; but I've got the next thing to it." "What's that?" "A serious cold."

The landlord who raises a poor man's rent must be a very humane man. Because very few of them can raise it themselves.

An exchange declares that "girls who ain't handsome hate those who are, while those who are handsome hate one another.

A student in want of money sold all his books and wrote home, "Father, rejoice, for I now derive my support from literature."

Somebody says that snoring is the spontaneous escape of those malignant feelings which the sleeper has not time to vent when awake.

An exchange, recording the fall of a deacon in the river, says—

"It is a wonder he escaped with his life."

Prentice says, "wouldn't it have been a still greater wonder if he had escaped without it?"

"Mother," said a little boy the other day, "why are orphans's the happiest children on earth?"—"They are not; why do you ask?" "Because they have no mother to whip them."

"Please, sir, give me a penny to keep me from starving."

"Can't stop—in a hurry; I've got to make a speech at the Society for the relief of the Destitute."

A young lady having bought a pair of shoes a number too small, sent them to a second hand store to have them sold; whereupon the Teutonic shop keeper advertised them in the window as follows: "For sale—a tight lady's shoes."

"Mary, do you say your prayers morning and evening?" "No, Miss I don't." "Why, Mary, are you not afraid to go to sleep in the dark without asking God to take care of you until morning?" "No, Miss I ain't afraid, 'cause I sleep in the middle."

"Margery, what did you do with the tallow that Mr. Jones greased his boots with today?"

"Please, marm, I fried the griddle cakes with it."

"Lucky for you, I thought you had wasted it."

"Bridget," said a mistress to her Irish servant, "where's the gridiron?"

"An' sure, ma'am, I's just after giving it to my sister's own cousin, Bridget O'Flaherty; the thing's so full of holes it's no good at all."

"I have come for my umbrella," said the lender of one of those articles to his friend.

"Can't help that," exclaimed the borrower. "Don't you see that I am going out with it?"

"Well, yes," replied the lender, astonished at such outrageous impudence, "yes but—but —but what am I to do?"

"Do?" replied the other, as he threw up the top and walked off, "do as I did—borrow one."

A Little Deaf.—In the olden time, before Maine laws were invented, Wing kept the hotel at Middle Granville, and from his well stocked bar furnished accommodations for man and beast. He was a good landlord, but terribly deaf. Fish, the village painter, was affected in the same way.

One day they were sitting by themselves in the bar-room. Wing was behind the counter, waiting for the next customer, while Fish was lounging before the fire, with a thirsty look, casting sheep's eyes occasionally at Wing's decanters, and wishing devoutedly that some one would come in and treat.

A traveler from the south, on his way to Brandon, stepped in to inquire the distance. Going up to old Wing's bar, he said:

"Can you tell me, sir, how far it is to Brandon?"

"Brandy," says the ready landlord, jumping up. "Yes, sir, I have some," at the same time handing down a decanter of the liquid.

"You misunderstand me," says the stranger; "I asked you how far it was to Brandon."

"They call it pretty good brandy, says Wing. "Will you take some sugar with it?" reaching out, as he spoke, for the bowl and toddy stick.

The despairing traveler, hoping for a proper answer, now turned to Fish.

"The landlord," said he, "seems to be deaf; will you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

"Thank you," said Fish; "I don't care if I do take a drink with you!"

The stranger treated and fled.

Anecdote of General Hancock.—We cut the following anecdote of General Hancock from the history of the 14th regiment published in one of our exchanges. The author speaking of the scarcity of rations says:

They were scarce with us—so much so that some boys bought of other regiments. During this scarcity, Blake happened to be on guard at Hancock's headquarters. He was pacing his beat very industriously in front of the General's tent, about daylight, when the General rolled out of bed and came to the door.

"Soldier, are you from the 140?"

"Yes, sir:"

"Is it true rations are scarce?"

"Yes, sir."

"You haven't enough?"

"No, sir."

"How many have you? Half enough?"

"I think so, sir."

"Well, it's a d——d poor soldier who can't steal the other half. With the last remark he went to bed again, while Blake renewed his labors.

Before long the cook began preparing breakfast. One thing after another was put on the table in the mess tent, and finally a plate of hot buscuit. While the cook returned to the kitchen, Blake stepped up, emptied them into his haversack, and resumed his walk. Breakfast was announced, and the General went in. He had not been there long before he called the cook to bring some bread. The cook told him he had put hot cakes on the table. Some conversation passed between them, and the General stepping to the door, watched Blake very closely. Blake walked his beat apparently unconscious of any one being within a mile. Finally the General called a corporal, relieved Blake and sent him to his quarters. He had twenty-eight biscuit in his haversack.

Some one curious in these matters has made a calculation, in regard to the salaries paid to ministers in this country and the number of sermons preached, that the average price paid for a sermon, take the land through, is only three cents.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and, all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

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CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Telegraphic.

ELECTRIC

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of wire hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	200,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China as very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of a vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent*, and in the Philadelphia *North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin* and *Telegraph*.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject.

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Dry Goods, &c.

$1,000 REWARD! $1,000

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE AS

LARGE AND AS CHEAP

A STOCK OF GOODS AS

G. R. OSTER & CO.

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